# U.S. Trade Strategy & German Interests

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# Competitive Liberalization

- Promote free trade through multiple initiatives:
  - Global
  - Regional
  - Bilateral
- Moving on multiple fronts enables the United States to:
  - Exert leverage for openness
  - Put free trade "on offense"
  - Help workers, exporters, consumers
  - Break new ground and set higher standards
  - Create partners for free trade in the WTO

# Progress 2001-2003

#### **Generally:**

- Regained momentum for trade
- Linked trade to growth, development, and security post 9/11

#### Specifically:

- Trade Act of 2002
  - Trade Promotion Authority
  - Zero tariffs for \$20b of developing world trade
- Launched Doha Development Agenda in WTO
- Completed negotiations on accession of China, Taiwan to WTO
- Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in concrete negotiations
- Completed Singapore and Chile FTAs
- Launched new FTAs: CAFTA, SACU, Morocco, Australia... others
- Launched Enterprise for ASEAN Initiative (EAI)
- Launched plan for Middle East Free Trade Area (MEFTA)

# Global Initiatives in the WTO

- The Doha Development Agenda
  - Launched at Doha, Qatar: November 2001
  - EU-US leadership was key
  - 146 participants
  - Next Ministerial Meeting: Cancun, September 2003
  - Target date for completion: January 2005
- Doha Agenda is a *once-in-a-generation opportunity*, so the U.S. has made bold proposals in agriculture, goods, and services
  - Shows strong U.S. commitment to multilateral process

#### Agriculture: Bold Reform

- Eliminate export subsidies
- Cut average world farm tariffs from 60% to 15%
- Cut trade-distorting domestic farm support \$100b

#### Consumer & Industrial Goods: "Tariff-free World 2015"

- Cut all tariffs at/under 5% to zero by 2010
- Cut all other tariffs to less than 8% by 2010
- Sectoral zero-for-zero initiatives

#### **Services: Broad Liberalization**

- Services are a key "enabler" for development
- Account for majority of developed <u>and</u> developing GDP

#### Global Benefits

- World Bank: Global free trade in goods and agriculture boosts developing country annual income by \$540 billion
  - Lifts 300 million out of poverty
  - Nearly two-thirds of global benefits go to developing world
- World Bank: Service liberalization boosts developing country annual income by nearly \$900 billion
- 70% of developing country tariffs are paid to other developing countries

#### European Benefits

- Boosts to EU/EFTA economy:
  - Free trade in goods: Nearly \$200 billion per year
  - Free trade in services: Over \$300 billion per year
- 50% cut in tariffs:
  - 55,000 new jobs in Germany; benefit of 11.5 billion Euros (1999 study)
- U.S. supports "zero for zero" and low-duty elimination in areas that will benefit key German export sectors such as:
  - Aircraft; pharmaceuticals; computers; medical equipment; electrical equipment; office and industrial machinery.
- Compare current auto tariffs:
  - India − 105%; EU − 10%; U.S. − 2.5%
- UNICE support; BDI calls U.S. tariff proposal a welcome surprise

#### Benefits to United States

- Boosts to U.S. economy:
  - Free trade in goods: Nearly \$100 billion per year
  - Free trade in services: About \$300 billion per year
- U.S. proposal for tariff elimination would benefit average family of 4 at least \$1,600 per year from tax cut and growth in U.S. economy
- U.S. seeking "zero for zero" and low-duty elimination in sectors that represent 60% of all U.S. goods exports
- Levels the playing field: U.S. bound tariffs average 4% with tradeweighted average of 1.6%; world's bound tariffs average 40%
- Broad U.S. industry support for ambitious result in Doha Round

## WTO Doha Agenda

#### Road to Cancun 2003

- OECD Meeting
  - US & EU seek focus on 6 core items:

1) Goods

4) Development Issues

2) Agriculture

5) "Singapore Issues"

3) Services

6) Rules

- US & EU advance common concepts for goods trade tariff cuts
- Mini-ministerial in Egypt (June)
- CAP Reform?
  - Fischler/Lamy proposals: "decoupling" and market reform
  - June?
  - For Doha, CAP reforms are critically necessary, albeit not sufficient

#### **CAP Reform**

#### Possible German Interests

#### *Two* benefits for *one* reform:

- Internal to Europe (rural, environmental, enlargement interests)
- More flexibility for the EC in WTO to press trade liberalization

#### **Additional benefits:**

- Helps developing countries in WTO
- Boost for fragile world economy
- Opens door for reducing barriers to goods and services trade
- Trade liberalization complements Germany's structural reforms
- Support for European (Commission) agricultural reforms
- Strengthens key component of multilateral system: WTO
- Advances EU-US cooperation in multilateral trading system

# Teamwork and Support

#### Working Together in our Common Interest

Need your help and teamwork to increase likelihood of success:

- Voice U.S., German business support for ambitious Doha Agenda
- Explain trade and openness to employees, shareholders
- Build trans-Atlantic coalitions on issues of common interest:
  - Services, goods, trade facilitation, pro-investment rules
- Urge EU member states to recognize broad benefits of CAP reform, including critical importance for Doha WTO negotiations

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